

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1859.

Mr. Forney, the "thunderer" of the Douglas Democrats, has issued a Manifesto, forewarning his wing of the Democracy, of the imputed designs of the extremists, as to the Charleston Convention, and the probable breaking up of the whole Democratic party, in consequence of their taking the entire management of the aforesaid Convention .-Hear what he says:---

"Let a Democrat from the North or the Northwest talk about "conditions precedent" to his support of the nominees of the Charleston Convention, and the whole pack is let loose upon him. If he asks that Convention to nominate a man like Stephen A. Douglas; if he pleads for the great doctrine of Popular Sovereignty; if he holds up the promises of our candidates and our party in 1856, he is denounced as a disorganizer, and consigned to the tender embraces of the Black Republicans. And all this in the face of the fact that we can have no hope for success in 1860, unless under the banner of such a man as Douglas, marshalled by the accepted and now universally understood doctrine of selfgovernment in States and Territories! If the Democratic party is forced upon the secession platform at Charleston, defeat will be its doom-defeat, certain, crushing, inevitable, and deserved!'

The Baltimore Patriot says that Baltimore should become a manufacturing city. If manufactures are important to Baltimore, how much more important to Alexandria? If we could have Factories, and Foundries, and large Mechanical establishments here, there would be a change at once. And, in truth, if we look to location, conveniences, capaciities for transportation, and all the accessories, Alexandria is as well situated as any other city in the Atlantic States. For many long years have we advocated and urged the establishment and encouragement of home manufactories, and we are as "strong in the faith" now, as we were when we commenced.

The dreadful rumors of a forthcoming revolutionary demonstration in Cuba,-which some mysterious body, rejoicing in the some briquet of General N. S. Rouleau, caused to be transmitted from New Orleans to the Associated Press not long since, are now said to have had their origin in the brains of the Railroad laborers who went to Cuba, and becoming dissatisfied—have returned!

The Third Judicial Section, which elect the Judge in the place of Judge Samuel is composed of the following counties:-Culpeper, Madison, Green, Orange, Albemarle, Louisa, Fluvanna, Goochland, Nelson, Amherst, Rockbridge, Augusta, Bath, Pendleton, Highland, Rockingham, Page, Shenandoah, Warren, Hardy, Clarke, Frederick, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson. Gov. Wise has issued a proclamation order-ing an election to be held on the 14th of April next.

The remains of Judge Samuels were accompanied to Woodstock, by J. R. Tucker, esq., Attorney General, and J. S. Calvert, esq., State Treasurer; and they were followed to the grave, at the Lutheran buryingground, on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock, by his friends and the citizens generally. An appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Kelley.

Mr. Cralle writes a letter concerning the religious opinions of the late John C. Calhoun, which will not be very acceptable in style or expression, in which he says that Mr. Calhoun belonged to no church, and intimates that his views were, in some respects, not dissimilar to those entertained by the Swedenborgians.

The trial, comdemnation and punishment of various persons in Baltimore engaged in riots and murders in that city, will have a most salutary effect. Ruffians are almost always great cowards. Show them that they will be sent to the penitentiary or hung, and they will be driven off, or cease their outrages.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American says:-"The bill which Mr. love with a pig! She caresses and protects it. Mason reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to equalize the compensation of the Ministers to France and England, was sustained by a few generous gentlemen, but defeated by a vote of more than four to one."

A correspondent of the New York Post states that the reported changes in the discipline of the Society of Friends in England, have not been made. They have been recommended, but not finally adopted, and some think they will not be.

M. Berryer, in his late defence of Montalembert, in France, remarked that he was nearly 70 years of age, and had seen no fewer that seventeen changes of government in

France! The Directors of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, have elected Col. John S. Sellman, of Anne Arundel county, President of the Company, and John S. Gittings, of Baltimore, Treasurer.

The last news from Europe, as will have been seen, brings accounts of the safety of in twenty years, towards the construction of the steamer Weser. She had put into this work, to the extent of two-thirds the cost Queenstown in distress.

The commander of the American squadron has, it is said, threatened to bombard Jaffa, unless the murderers of the American missionary family were punished.

The difficulty between Messrs. English and Montgomery, of the House of Representatives, has been "amicably adjusted" by the interference of mutual friends.

The extensive rope walk, at Norfolk, owned by John E. Doyle, esq. was consumed by fire, on Tuesday night, about 9 o'clock. News of the Day.

'To show the very age and body of the TIMES." The Tampa (Fla.) Peninsular of the 1st instant says, that Mr. Kilburn, who arrived at that place the day previous, states that the celebrated Seminole Indian chief, Sam Jones, n the land of his fathers.

The trustees of the Cumberland City Bank, which lately exploded at Cumberland, Md., reports its liabilities at \$24,693-31, of which \$23,857 consists of notes in circulation, and \$836.31 of bankers and depositors. Its assets are set down at \$29,497 04, of which ticipate no rivalry from him, and he might \$11,603 02 are doubtful and worthless, "from make his mind easy on that score, for he which something may be realized after awhile;" \$3,478 50 in cash, \$12,803 07 con- men of all parties. He had served his counsidered good, and \$1,612 45 banks and bank- try for forty-five years, and was glad to reers. It is proposed to make a dividend at an early day.

The Whalemen's Shipping List of New Bedford, has compiled its usual annual stateyears, the past has been unproductive, and in many instances disastrous; and there has the amount of 8,933 tons, as compared with the previous year.

Mr. E. Meriam, "the philosopher of Brooklyn Heights," says that during the past year, so far as he has been able to learn, fifty-three persons have been killed by lightning and sixty-eight injured. There are also three accounts where it is reported "several persons were killed." Thunder and lightning storms occurred on sixty-one days in the three sum-

Mr. Judson J. Hutchinson, one of the brothers of the celebrated Hutchinson Family, committed suicide at Lvnn, Mass., on Tuesday. Judson, John, and Asa, and their sister Abby, made their public appearance as a quartette band, nearly fifteen years ago, taunt that he had been repudiated by Texas. and attracted overflowing audiences in various sections of the country.

The case of Charles Goodvear, H. H. Day & Hayward, against Stellman, Heinrichs & Co., came upon Thursday, in the U. S. Circuit Court at Baltimore. The injunction the Philistines. (Excessive and prolonged prayed for was granted, making the fourth laughter.) case during the present term where the court has restrained parties charged with infringing the well-known India-rubber patents.

A gentleman of Boston, with a liberal spirit worthy the thanks of all the friends of science, has made an offer to the corporation of did not now approve. Harvard College of the sum of fifty thousands dollars, the income of which is to be used for the preservation and increase of Agassiz's wonderful museum.

The message of Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, delivered to the Legislature of that State, on Friday, is a direct, practical, business-like paper, confined solely to the affairs mind abated. Samuel Gilbert, a stock and out, any allusion to national polities, or the

Commodore McIntosh U.S. N., previous to his departure from Aspinwall, received most flattering letters of address from Hon. Amos B. Corwine, United States Consul at Panama, ed "Franklin," if they had been printed in and the American citizens resident at Aspin-

Gilbert Hunt, the old colored man who saved so many ladies at the burning of the called the Franklin Institute, which he pro-Richmond Theatre in 1811, is said to be still living in Richmond, Va., where he has purthree years of age, and is supposed to be one sued his calling of blacksmith for three score of the richest of the Boston mechanics. He

Joseph Rowntree, a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends, was chosen mayor of Leads, England, on the 5th of December. Mr. R., as a consistent Friend, refused to accept the office.

The N. Y. Tammany Society celebrated the forty-fourth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans with great splendor within the walls of the Old Wigwam, last Thursday

The Boston Journal, of Tuesday, says that the harbor is frozen over with ice four inches thick, placing a complete embargo upon all vessels unaided by steam. People were crossing on the ice.

The result of the contest between General Norris and Messrs, Reany, Neafie & Co., for the contract of the machinery of the sloopof-war building at Philadelphia, is that the latter retains the contract heretofore awarded.

An old man in New York named George Bowne, of respectable connections, who has served four years in the State prison for forgery, has been convicted again of the same

American Dentists in Paris, "carry the day." They are preferred to all other practisers of the art of "Dentistry," and many of them have been very successful.

Millard Saulsbury, Democrat, has been elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Delaware, for six years, from the 4th of March next,

The Cumberland Telegraph says that there is a cow in that place which has fallen in Burns' centennial birth-day will be celebrated in a large number of the leading cities

of the United States and America, The "Punctuation Train," on the Hudson River Railroad, is the one that makes all the

Mail Steamers to Europe.

Mr. Kennedy, of Md., has introduced in the Senate, a bill to establish semi-weekly lines of mail steamers to Europe. It proposes to two divide them into divisions-the first to make alternate trips from Portland, Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to Liverpooland the second division in the same way from Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans to Southampton-the service of the first division to be performed by six steamers of not less than 2,000 tons burden, and of the second divison by eight steamers of not less than 3,000 tons, to be made available as transport ships, and capable of holding light batteries, the steamers from New Orleans to touch at the ports of Havana in Cuba, Santander in Spain, and Bordeaux in France, The third section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to advance the bonds of the United States, bearing five per cent, interest, of the steamers—this advance to be returned in annual payments of ten per cent, from the beginning of the third year, and the govment to be secured by mortgage of the vessels. Other sections authorise the Post master General to make a mail contract for ten years or longer, the mail pay to be the gross sum of the land and sea postage on mail matter carried by said steamers; provided the compen-sation shall not be less during the first three years than at the rate of \$3 per mile. The Postmaster General is also authorised to extend the service by auxiliary steamers to tend the service by addition strained service by addition of their grateful remembrance of A commodious and beautiful Masonic Tem-

employing the steamers.

Mr. Houston's Speech.

of Texas, made a long response to the remarks of Mr. Iverson. He defended the posed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise carried out his resolve, to deposit his bones | cal martyrdom, he gloried in being a martyr. His devotion to the Union was an inherent principle, and was not prompted by aspirations for the Presidency; and when the gentleman from Georgia was young, he was engaged in struggles which had resulted for the fixed his eyes on the Presidency, he need anwould not accept the office if tendered by tire from public life, and all he asked was to be permitted to retire quietly. He reiterated his devotion to the Union, and said he would regard as his proudest epitaph, the words "He loved his country; he was a patriot, and ment of the results of the whale fishery for devoted to the Union." He had generally the past year. As compared with former found that those who were suspicious of other's motives were not free themselves from the faults they imputed. Perhaps the gentleman been a consequent diminution in the number has some visions of a prominent position in of vessls and tonnage employed in the fleet, to the new Southern confederacy; but if he should be disappointed, he would be happy to see him at his home in Texas where they could quietly enjoy a friendly talk upon the uncertainties of political life. He explained the action of the Texas Legislature, and attributed his defeat to the very men who had obtained favors from General Rusk and himself. He spoke of the great Southern league which had ended in an abortion, and said that he would not quarrel with the North for a more expression of opinion, but would wait for overt acts. He claimed to be a democrat of the Jackson stamp, and said the declaration of that old patriot; "the Union, it must and shall be preserved," would be sustained against all the machinations of aspirants and demagogues.

He concluded by referring to the Senator's which reminded him of the fable of the dead lion and another animal. The latter seeing the lion helpless, took occasion to plant his heels in his face. He would not name the animal, but it was the same from which Samson took the jaw-bone to smite

Mr. Iverson said he had nothing to say in reply to the gentleman's remarks. His relations with the Senator from Texas had always been of the most friendly character, and he regretted having used language in the heat of debate of which his judgment

The Old and Rich Men of Boston.

Among those mentioned are Josiah Quincy. eighty-six years old, erect and stately in person and unfaltering in movement, and gentle and courteous in manner. His eye is not dim, nor is the natural force and vigor of his of the Commonwealth. It avoids, through- exchange broker, who, at the age of eightytwo, may be found daily at his office. Win. Foster, at the age of nearly ninety, exhibits an example of uncommon activity of mind. He has been an extensive contributor to newspapers upon every possible subject. His communications to newspapers, always signoctavos, would form a tolerable large library. He has recently projected an institution to be devoted to science and the arts, and to be poses to endow with a portion of his superious wealth. Benjamin Young is eightyis said to be a pattern of neatness, industry. and generous frugality. He began busines as a book binder. He is remarkable for his sprightliness and vivacity, and is a bachelor, never having been married. Samuel May. one of the oldest merchants of Boston, is eighty-four years old. He is the personification of health, and has the appearance of a man of fifty. He seems, it is said, to have set at defiance all the ills and infirmities of age. Josiah Brodlee, also a merchant, is past eighty, and stands in the foremost rank, whether considered in regard to age, enterprise, or wealth. His appearance is healthful, and his step firm and elastic. As an evidence of his unremitting attention to business, it is said that he never was further than ten miles from Boston till he was more than fifty years old .- Balt. American.

African Slave Trade.

Mr. Seward has introduced in the Senate bill in addition to the acts which prohibit

the African slave trade. This bill provides, that, in addition to the vessels now employed, the President is authorized to employ ten steam vessels, to be approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and to cause them to be properly equipped to cruise on any of the coasts of the United States, or Cuba, or the coast of Africa, or elsewhere, where he may judge attempts may be made to carry on the trade in contravention of the acts of Congress; confers the power on the legislature of any State to pass laws prohibiting foreign slave trade within its limits, and to declare such punishment as they may deem expedient, consistent with the constitution of the United States, No vessel is hereafter to depart from any port of the United States for the coast of Africa until due notice is given of the intended voyage to the district attorney of the United States for that district: the district attorney shall cause an examination to be made, to be continued until her actual departure, to ascertain whether she be designd, directly or indirectly, for the slave trade Vessels attempting to depart in violation of this act to be declared forfeited to the United States, with their stores and equipments,-Any vessel departing without clearance, to be forfeited. No vessel belonging to any citizen of the United States shall on any pretext depart from any foreign port to the of Africa, when such vessel shall have been sold after her departure, without first returning to the United State and being duly an outery about crinoline, what will they do registered and licensed anew in some port of the United States, &c.

Removal of the Dead. The bodies of the Philadelphians, physiians, and nurses, who, in 1855, fell victims to the vellow fever in Norfolk and Ports-Va., were disinterred on Tuesday. month. and on the following day placed on board a steamer to be conveyed to Philadelphia for final interment. The following is a list of the victims who had been placed in new coffins, each one marked with its occupant's

be Norfolk,-Hermann Kierson, M. D. W. Handy, druggist; Andrew J. Thomson, do.; son of Capt. Nathan Thomson.

In Portsmouth .- Courtland Cole, M. Edmond R. Barrett, student of M.; E. Perry Miller, druggist: Frod. Murfeldt, cupper and leecher; Robert W. Graham, nurse; Singleton to cost \$1,000, and cannot cost under \$150." Mercer, do.; Wm. Herson, do.: Mrs. Olive Whittier, do.; Miss Lucy Johnson, do.

The removal was made under the direction ernment is to have the privilege of buying or the deceased victims who fell a sacrifice in ple, erected in Richmond, would add greatly their behalf. - Balt. Sun.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

DUNBURY, Mass., Jan. 12 .- The schooner In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Houston, R. L. Kenny, Rogers, of Chatham, with a car- thing more than a month ago, a requisition go of 3,851 bushels of corn, consigned to was made on the Governor of Virginia, by Horace Scudder & Co. from Baltimore via consistency of his public course and his vote | Chatham, for Boston, came ashore on the certain Jesse M. Chidester, charged with havupon the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He had op- beach at midnight on the 10th. She now lies broadside on, has bilged, and the sea is Ohio. The case had been fully made out beis dead, and that Tiger Tail has been appointed in Figure 1. The Missouri Compromise because no good could result to the South breaking over her. One of the crew, a young fore the Grand Jury of Champaign County, and the same evidence upon which the Grand from it, and if for that he had suffered politically the country of the crew, a young fore the Grand Jury of Champaign County. der of the crew, four in number, were rescued | nor of Virginia, the warrant for extradition at low water and taken to the wreek house. They were all badly frozen, and suffered terribly, before they could be assisted off the wreek. There is now a heavy sea from the benefit of this Union. If the Senator had northeast, and the vessel will in all probability go to pieces.

> from 7 to 8 feet water, to Cairo. There has graphic sketch of the proceedings of the abonothing been heard from the upper streams. The weather is very mild, and the ice in the river is getting quite soft.
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> SQUAM, N. J., Jan. 12.—The schooner Da-

> vid Lombard, Captain Holbrook, from Wycomico river, Maryland, with oysters, bound to Boston, went ashore on Barnegat shoals abolitionist and rode him into Kentucky, on Sunday morning at one o'clock. Crew all and turned him loose in the road, resolving in saved. Vessel a total loss. New Haven, Conn. Jan. 12 .- The ice

> steamers are withdrawn. The New Shore that they might sift me as wheat. I knew I Railroad in consequence brought in one hun- was violating law, and I knew they violated dred and fifty passengers to day for New | it, and I placed myself on the same platform

requesting the President to interfere in the

Mortara case, and were laid over. Cleveland, Jan. 12.—Greenman & Co's. insurance of \$20,000 in the New York offices. New Haven, Jan. 13 .- The Republican ingham and his associates on the State ticket for re-election.

Bostov, Jan. 12.—The royal mail steam- and give himself up to the North. ship America sailed for Liverpool via Halifax. this afternoon. She takes out \$68,000 in specie

Jokes on the Susan's Passage.

We heard two very excellent practical okes which were perpetrated by Captain Maury. The sailors of the Susan deserted before the vessel got out of the roads, except the captain, and it is traditional at sea that it is not easy to convert a landsman into a sailor at short notice. The sea-dogs have phrases of their own which are Greek to the others. To obviate this defect, Capt. Maury resorted to a novel and ingenious expedient. Every man on board, we suppose, knew how to play cards, and the captain, taking advantage of this skill, tied a card to each of the ropes of the vessel. The orders then ran somewhat in this fashion: "Haul on the ace of hearts!" "Let go the king of diamonds! 'Belay on the deuce of spades!" &c. By this means the extemporized sailors soon got the hang of the ropes, and affairs went on pret-

The other ancedote is even droller. eems that Capt. Maury, when he went on board the revenue cutter to discuss the marine laws, took in his pocket a lot of "rat-tail files"—thinking, perhaps, that he might spike some of the guns while cruising about the deck. He was astonished on mounting the cutter's side by finding that the usual armament was doubled, and expressed astonshment at it. After having discussed the laws, &c., he walked about, admiring things generally, and, perhaps, uttering some aporehensions that the Susan would stand no hance from a broadside. In this way, with "rat-tail files" convenient, he approached the end of the vessel, and was tralize two of the guns when they showed life, and he discovered that they were cutguns, with tarpaulius over them, and looking good enough guns at a distance! The we suppose he related the discovery there with great gusto.

Rockingham County.

Correspondence of the Richmond Daily Dispatch.] ment caused by the arrest of Mr. Deneale. has abated to a great extent, though there was some surprise at the small bail to which he was held, it being only \$3,000. Mr. Deneale has returned to his home.

The death of Judge Green B. Samuels was received with great regret, and his loss will be lamented by many who knew him, not only as a lawyer and a judge, but as a friend. His place will be difficult to fill.

The contest for Congress in this district will be an unusually interesting one, as it is generally thought it will be an "open field and a free fight," and there will be several candidates to fill Mr. Letcher's slippers .-Wm. H. Harman, esq., of Augusta. nounced himself; also, Mr. Skinner, of Augusta: John S. Harris and Judge Kenney, of Rockingham, and S. C. Williams, of Shenandoah, are all spoken of by their friends. Any of these gentlemen would make good

representatives, we think. As to the Legislature, we also expect a warm time. There has, as yet, been no candidate publicly announced, but the name of Dr. E. II. Moffett has been proposed for the Sonate, and we are informed, upon good authority, that Samuel T. Walker, editor of the Valley Democrat, will be a candidate for the House of Delegates, and will, we think, stand a good chance for election.

Wm, G. Stevens, esq., former editor of the Register, and representative from this county to the last Legislature, started for Texas a

The Last Feminine Folly.

A Paris letter writer gives the following description of an absurd article of dress, which has just been revived by the ladies of that city, and which will ere long cross the Atlantic

of all events just now is the invention of a new dress. But such a dress! If husbands and fathers were ill-advised enough to raise now? The dress I speak of is one to make which about eight-and-twenty or thirty yards of stuff are required, and the vestment is thought to look best when made of velvet !-Now just fancy a dress of thirty yards, composed of velvet, at six dollars a vard. garment itself is little else than what used. under Louis XIV, and XV., to be called a 'grand habit." It is a visiting dress, and is curious as to its form and set. Skirt and body hang together, are held to each other by the back in a very singular manner. The back of the body spreading out into a kind of long, large cape, as it falls upon the skirt. The body is rather loose, like what is called Thomas Craycroft, student of M.: Thomas a "caraco," and does not fit to the waist .-The dress buttons all down the front; the width of the dress at the bottom is eight vards, and upon every seam are sewn ornaments in passementerie, called "brande Such a dress may easily be brought bouras."

Masonic Temple

Books of subscription are now open for of Capt, Nathan Thomson, and the remains raising the necessary funds for the erection were escorted to the boat by the Howard As- of a Masonic Temple in Richmond, which sociation, the Riffemen, the Masonic order, was determined on by the Grand Lodge of the Odd Fellows and citizens of Norfolk and the State at its late session, and towards Portsmouth, who joined in the procession in which the Lodge itself subscribed \$20,000.

Horse Stealing and Slave Stealing.

The Richmond Enquirer says that some the Governor of Ohio, for the extradition of a ing stolen a horse in Champaign County. was, of course, issued. Shortly after the issue of the warrant, the

Governor received a curious letter from Chidester, which is published in the Enquirer .-Mr. Chidester desires the Governor, if the authorities of Ohio demand him, "not to re-Sr. Louis, Jan. 12.—The river was falling cognise their request, until Ohio first gives at the rate of half an inch per hour, with up her fugitives to the South." He gives a litionists in Ohio, and says: "Being opposed to abolitionism, I resolved to leave that political pool of stagnated waters, from whose surface arises the poisonous affluvia which is infecting the Government with the doleful disease, consumption. I took a horse of an my mind, now, sirs, come and get him-you run off our negroes, we run off your horses. (! impeded Sound navigation that the Nor- Now this took place two years ago; and as I wich and Worcester and Stonington lines of am a Southern man, they desire to have me with them; and I desire to fight it out with ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Resolutions them. Now, sir, if there is a spot within were introduced into the Senate this morning | your kind, charitable breast, in which I can east anchor, to stay my cause, make it acces-

Chidester then proposes that if the North pail factory was burned to-day. The loss amounted to \$30,000, on which there is an which the South has sustained, in consequence of the escape of fugitive slaves to the North, he will give bond and security to do State convention nominated Governor Buck- the same to the North; or, if the North will bring to justice all of her citizens who have tel, where the said transcendent was then violated the fugitive slave law, he will go

The Barbour Jeffersonian, of the 7th inst., publishes a statement, in some particulars differing from that of Chidester. It notices the fact of his arrest, by virtue of a warrant issued by Gov. Wise, and says that Chidester's version of the affair, substantially conceded by the Ohio sheriff who arrested him. was, that when residing in one of the counties of Kentucky, bordering on the Ohio river, a negro man slave escaped into Ohio, and Chidester having reason to believe that he was lurking in the vicinity of his (Chidester's) mother's, who formerly lived in Harrison County—and for a number of years has resided near Urbanna, Ohio,-purchased the negro from the owner, captured him in Champaign County, and was in the act of carrying him back to Kentucky, when a host of Abolitionists rose in arms, rescued the negro. and Chidester, seeing his life in danger, mounted a horse, furnished by a friend, who caught it up under the excitement of the moment, upon which he fled into Kentucky. turning the horse loose upon the banks of the Ohio river. He was afterwards indicted by the grand jury of Champaign County, upon

which a requisition was made and granted. The Enquirer, commenting upon the case, while it cannot advocate horse stealing in Ohio, as a retaliation for slave stealing in Virginia, appeals to the North to bear it out in the position, that the prompt extradition by the Governor of Virginia of a fugitive from Ohio, charged with horse stealing, requires qually prompt extradition by the Governor of Ohio, not only of fugitive slaves from Virginia, but fugitives from justice charged with stealing slaves.—Rich. Disputch.

Lieut. Maury. We take from the Standard a very proper officer, not simply to restoration to his ori- island, and had to live on some bits of bread, ter's men, improvised for the occasion as two ginal position in the Navy, but to a higher honor. Every body has regretted that Lieut. Maury, merely from a personal infirmity. He happened to have matches with him, and oke was kept until he got to the Susan, and which renders him incapable perhaps of walking the deck with a step as firm and stately as a "rough old Commodore," should in active service, be forced within the rule adopted by the Retiring Board. No one more sincerely regreted it than the lamen-HARRISONBURG, VA., Jan. 11 .- The excite- ted and loved Dobbin, who then presided with very great ability over the Navy Department

We think the time has now come justice may well be done to this officer .--Others are restored to their former position: and Commodore Stewart, a man of fourseore years, almost, is now to be graced by still igher honors, and the title of Admiral.-This is right; not because Commodore Stewart is better qualified, personally, to command a fleet in active service than the other Captains; but because he has honored the tude to him and his crew. country, and his line of promotion is only the Navy. The Lieutenant and the brave old Captain were both put back. Their cases were similar. The Captain was old and the Lieutenant was lame, and they were compelled by the rigid rule to retire. country was shocked that such men should seem to be degraded, and placed in the same category with the unworthy, whom it desired

We know nothing of Lieutenant Maury's politics, nor of his nativity, and care not whether he has any politics at all, or any particular place of nativity either-he has onored the country, and the country should

We hope that some member of our Legislature may take up the matter, and offer a resolution from which the President of the United States might be assured that it would and my present position is this:-I desire to be acceptable to this General Assembly to see Lieut. Maury advanced to that high rank and position in the Navy to which his eminent services entitle him.—Raleigh Reg.

A Mistake in Paris.

A Paris correspondent of the Boston Travhe was seized by two secret policemen and "I am half inclined to say that the greatest taken before the Commissary of Police. The I hope I have been sufficiently explicit; for correspondent writes:

was, and showed him his passport; which he fortuly had in his pocket,) stantly. The Commissary of Police asked him ten housand pardons for the inconvenience to which he had been subjected, and hoped he would for give the yours, stupidity of the policemen. The Commissary soundrated the officers. He told Mr. Lee they were harged to arrest an Italian, a Red Republican, who was supposed to be lurking in Paris with intent to assassinate Louis Napoleon, land I am sure, added the Commissary with a smile, that you are no Red No, said Mr. Lee, Tama Black Republican,' roger ross ! exclaimed the Commissary turning to the policemen, who looked as though they wished they could creep into some hole, a argre des Etats Unis: - He is a negro from the

Cumberland Coal Oil.

The attention of coal oil manufacturers has recently been attracted to the qualities of Cumberland coal as an oil producer, and works are now being Freeted at Cumberland or the distillation of oil for burning and lubricating purposes. The Cumberland Coal Company have an offer from an oil company of a fair royalty for permission to work one of their small veins. They have recently sent samples of their coal from different portions of their estate to the University of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of determining by and Morning," Ac., 4c., 75 ets.

Ballou's Magazine for February, 10c. jan 14 the best coal for the production of oil. The demand for coal oil at present is considerably in advance of the supply. - New York Post.

Fanny Kemble.

The New York correspondent of the Buffa lo Advertiser gives the following gossip under date of January 7:-A committee of ladies from the Mount Vernon Association waited upon the lady at her apartments at the St. Denis Hotel, one morn-

ing of this week, to solicit the proceeds of one of her Shaksperian readings, in aid of the Monument Fund. The case was very when she first struck and lost. The remain-der of the crew, four in number, were rescued nor of Virginia, the warrant for extradition committee, and the "last of the Kembles," after hearing all that was to be heard, drew herself up to the entire longitude of her magnificent proportions, and said with a frown-

"Ladies, I respect your motives, but have no toleration for the means you are resorting to, to perpetuate the memory of George Washington. If your country is too poor, or too mean, or too ungrateful, to take upon itself, through the National Legislature, so obvious a duty, better that Mount Vernon be sold for a cattle market, than that it should be purchased by the proceeds of charity balls, flash newspapers, and quack doctors. My humble abilities are at your service, but with the proviso, that, whatever amount of money they nay yield, it shall be presented to Congress as the first donation, to enable them to discharge a duty, which ought to be discharged by them, or not at all.'

And this may be as fitting a place as any other, to relate another characteristic incident, in this connection, which though it occurred nearly a twelve month ago, has never been in print. A certain distinguished authoress, who had enjoyed the acquaintanceship of Mrs. Kemble, gave a note of introduction to a rather clever young Irish woman, Miss Teresa Esmonde, whom you doubtless have heard of. As Miss Esmonde was a Shakesperian reader herself, she very naturally thought that a personal interview with so transcendant a genius (and a free ticket or two for her "Readings,") would improve her powers of elecution; and so, buoyant with anticipation, she drove to the Union Square Ho

The letter of introduction from the distinguished "blue stocking" was sent up. But five, ten, fifteen minutes passed away, and no message or messenger came back. It was a bitter cold day, and the lovely Teresa, left alone in an open passage way, with the street door open, began to feel uncomfortable as well as awkward. At last the long agony was over. The waiter, instead of the expected apology for not showing the fair visitor into the parlor, handed her back the introductory note, with something like the following pencilled on the back:

"Mrs. Frances Ann Kemble's compliments Mrs. ---, (distinguished authoress,) and would beg leave to say that she has no desire for any immediate addition to her circle of requaintances; also to say, that tickets for Mrs. Kemble's Shaksperian Readings may be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, corner of Broadway and Fourth streets-price one dol-

Miss Esmonde, it is superfluous to add, did not "stay upon the order of her going," but

Adventures of a Belgian Sailor. A Belgian vessel, called the Leopold, ran,

a violent storm, on a rock, on the 12th of

April last, near one of the Falkland Islands, n the coast of Patagonia, and went to pieces, an account of which has just reached England, and came to New York by the last steamer. It was supposed that all her crew. nine in number, and their officers, had perished. But the authorities of Ostend have ust received a letter from a sailor named Delerk, of that town, one of the crew, announing that he alone escaped. It appears that he swam from the wreck, with the captain and some of the men, towards an island which they saw near, but he alone reached it, the others being drowned by the violence gers. of the sea. He found no inhabitants on the which had been washed ashore, wild celery and some birds, which he killed with sticks succeeded in lighting a fire, which he fed with turf. To make his fire burn well, he partly surrounded it with some planks, washed ashore from the wreck. In the night of the 5th, the wind blew these planks into the fire, and they were consumed. He thought this a terrible misfortune, but it was the means of saying him. An American ship happened to be passing two miles off, and seeing the rising smoke-an extraordinary thing on a desert island-some of her crew disembarked. They found the poor fellow erouching over the fire, and on hearing his tale they took him on board, provided for his wants, and on the 1st of June landed him at a port of Stanley .-The Belgian sailor does not give the name of the ship, but says the captain's name was Smyley, and he expresses the warmest grati-

Letter from Mr. Montague

The editor of the Norfolk Argus, having written to Mr. Montague to obtain an expression of his views on Internal Improvements. received the following response: --TO WILLIAM LAMB, ESQ:

My Dear Sir:-I have just received your letter of the 20th inst., and reply at once .-My reply must necessarily be brief, but it shall be frank. While in the Legislature, I represented a

very decided anti-Internal Improvement constituency, and in obedience to their will did vote against all appropriations for works of improvement. Under the same circumstances I would do the same thing again, or resign. Since that time you know there has been a gradual change on the subject in tide-water: see the great lines of improvement in the State completed, and I think, as the State is largely interested in these lines, it would be madness in her rulers now to abandon them; and I earnestly desire to see the extreme Western part of the State connected with the waters of the Chesapeake. These eller gives an amusing account of the arrest are my honest opinions and convictions, and of Mr. William Lee, of Boston. He was were frequently expressed long before my walking in the garden of the Tuilleries, when name was ever mentioned in connection with the office for which I have been nominated. if I know myself I do not wish to deceive "Mr. Lee explained to the Commissary whom he any one. I am perfectly willing that my as, and showed him his passport (which he fortube fully known to all who may desire to know them. With sincere respect, I am very truly ROBERT L. MONTAGUE.

Hart's Statue of Clay.

We had hoped that the above mentioned Statue would have been completed in time for it to reach Richmond, and be inaugurated on the 12th of April next-the birth-day of the immortal patriot and statesman of Kentucky. Such, at least, was the assurance which we received from a reliable source during the past year. But we shall be content, should it be completed and inaugurated in the course of the next five years. It has been nearly fifteen years ago, since the ladies of Virginia employed Hart to execute this work for them. If he had discharged his duty, as he should have done, the Statue of Clay would have been inaugurated at least twelve years ago, Rich, Whig. ONG LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST-

A BULWER'S NEW NOVEL, for sale at FRENCH'S Book and Periodical Deput.
What Will He Do With It? by Pisistratus Caxon, a Novel, by Sir E. Buiwer Lytton, Bart. auther of "My Novel," "Caxtons" "Pilham," "Night

DRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT FOR JAN-D UARY, 1859, will be published about the 25th instant. These who wish to subscribe for the pre-WOOL purchased by je 26 DANIEL F. HOOE. sent year, will please send in their names. Price \$2 per annum, in advance. Numbers delivered free of postage. [jan 14] ROBERT BELL, Agent.

The Art of Living With Others In the first place, if people are to live

oily together, they must not faney they are thrown together, now, that all no lives have been exactly similar up to the sent time, that they started exactly alike a that they are to be for the future of the san mind. A thorough conviction of the dis ence of men is the great thing to be of in social knowledge. It is to Newton's law is to astronomy. men have a knowledge of it with regard the world in general; they do not exouter to agree with them in all but are vexed at not being able to drive own tastes and opinions into those they live with. Diversities distress them, Y. might as well say, "why all these stars, wh

this difference; why not all one star?" Many of the rules for people living toget er in peace follow from the above. For is stance, not to interfere unreasonably will others, not to ridicule their tastes, not to que tion and re-question their resolves, not to in dulge in perpetual comment on their or ceedings, and to delight in their having other pursuits than ours, are all based upon thorough perception of the simple fact the

they are not we. Another rule for living happily with other is to avoid having stock subjects of disputs tion. It mostly hapens, when people much together, that they come to have certain set topics, round which, from frequent dispute, there is such a growth of angry words mortified vanity, and the like, that the orig inal subject of difference becomes a standing subject of quarrel; and there is a tendency i all minor disputes to drift down to it.

Again, if people wish to live well togethe they must not hold too much to logic, an suppose that everything is to be settled ufficient reason. Dr. Johnson saw this clear ly with regard to married people, when he said, "Wretched would be the pair above a manner of wretchedness who should be doomed to adjust by reason, every morning all the minute details of a domestic day." But the application should be much more general than he made it. There is no time for such reasonings, and nothing that is worth them. And when we recollect how two lawyers, or two politicians, can go on conten ding, and that there is no end of one-sided reasoning on any subject, we shall not be sure that such contention is the best mode of arriving at truth; but certainly it is not the way to arrive at good temper.

If you would be loved as a companion avoid

unnecessary criticism upon those with whom you live. The number of people who have aken out judges' patents for themselves very large in any society. Now it would be hard for a man to live with another who was always criticising his actions, even if it were kindly and just criticism. It would be likliving between the glasses of a microscope But these kind of judges, like their prototypes, are apt to have persons they judge brought before them in the guise of culprits One of the most provoking forms of criticism alluded to is that which may be called crit cism over the shoulder. "Had I been con sulted"-"Had you listened to me"-"Bu you always will"-and such short scraps of sentences, may remind many of us of disserta tions which we have suffered and inflicted and of which we cannot call to mind any

soothing effect. Another rule is, not to let familiarity swalow up all courtesy. Many of us have a habit of saying to those with whom we live such things as we say about strangers behind their backs. There is no place, however, where real politeness is of more value than where we mostly think it would be superfluous. You may say more truth, or rather speak out more plainly to your associates, but not less courteously, than you do to stran-

Effects of Speculation and Expansion We have repeatedly stated in these columns that the effects of the late financial crisis, and the reckless speculation which was its precursor, would continue to afford sad examples all through the country for some years to come. Two striking instances bearing out this view have just been presented to us, illustrating the consequences of the wild speculations which characterized the period preceding the revulsion. One of them is furnished by an Eastern State, the other by a far Western one. First of the latter. It appears that the debt of the little city of Ke kuk, off in Iowa, has grown to a proportion equal to seventy-five dollars for every habitant-to a sum, in fact amounting to \$1,150,000, a quarter of a million of whiel has been incurred for municipal expenses,

and the balance for railroad and other operations. Keokuk is on the verge of bankruptcy, of course; the people cannot raise the axes necessary for its own government.-And what does it do? It proposes to its creditors to wipe off fifty per cent of their claims, and assures them, by a circular from the Mayor of the city, that its debt now nearly quadruples the limit allowed by the constitution of Iowa. The agents of the city are now coming to New York to make these liberal terms with their creditors. This is one of the strongest illustrations yet furnished of the mischievous and immoral system of expansion so universally practised all over the

West. Theother case referred to shows the result of reckless individual speculation in railroad bonds and stocks. A sale of property belong ing to a firm in New London, Connecticut, took place the other day, at which a large number of the shares of one road were sole for five and a half cents, each; \$8,900 second mortgage bonds of the same road brought \$44.50; and \$7,000 income bonds, were sold for \$7, or one mill on the dollar. It is quite probable that these stocks and bonds were bought originally at par, on a little below. which are now sacrificed at these unprece

dently reduced rates. There is a moral in these two cases which may serve future operators-whether cities or commercial firms -and we may expect to see similar transactions turning up from time to time .- New York Herald.

Counterfeiting.

It has been alleged, in attempting to account for the large number of spurious Bank notes affoat, that the formation of the American Bank Note Company, from the several separate engraving firms previously existing. had the effect to throw out of employment many workmen, some of whom have since made criminal use of their skill for a liveli hood. So far from this being true, no skil ful artist capable of producing a plausible counterfeit, has been discharged by reason of the consolidation. On the contrary, several have been added to the number previously

employed. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce replie "Few of the notes pronounced "counter feits" are such in reality, but most of them are altered from one denomination to another or from the bills of some defunct institution with little if any attempted resemblance to the genuine. The present system of bank note engraving, in which highly elaborated dies are made use of, has added greatly to the difficulties of counterfeiting. Formerly bank notes were engraved by a single indi vidual, who executed all the parts directly on the plate; but now, the vignettes, portraits, lettering, denominational counters, &c., are done by different persons, no one of whom is skilled in any other department than his own. or capable of producing a good counterfeit in the style attained under the present arrange-

ment of sub-divided labor.

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